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MR. GOWDY'S AMBITION

HE WANTS STATE CONVENTION TO INSTRUCT FOR M'KINLEY.

Arranges for a McKinley Meeting Here Next Friday-New Phase in Apportionment Case.

One of the chief topics of discussion among prominent Republicans, wherever they congregate just now, is whether or not the State convention will instruct the delegation to St. Louis. There is no doubt that resolutions instructing for McKinley will be offered, and a systematic effort has been making for nearly a month now to insure their adoption. So strong were the manifestations of McKinley sentiment throughout the State after General Harrison's letter of Feb. 3 that Chairman Gowdy, of the State committee, whose energies are largely devoted to McKinley's cause, took it for granted that a large number, if not a majority of the districts, would instruct in their delegate conventions March 19. Most of the districts, however, regarded this as unnecessary after electing McKinley delegates, and a majority failed to instruct. Marcus A. Hanna, of Cleveland, who is confucting McKinley's canvass, at once suggested to Mr. Gowdy that the State convention should by all means instruct the whole delegation, and the chairman promised that it should be done if possible. Since then much of the committee's correspondence has been to this end, and a number of county chairmen and other Republican leaders from over the State have been called in to confer on this subject. Thus, a fairly systematic canvass is being made of the delegates elected to the State convention.

Mr. Gowdy believes that a large majority of them favor instructions, though he also says he understands there will be determined opposition, much of which will come from warm supporters of McKinley, who do not regard instructions as necessary. However, the resolution of instruction will be offered. and a number of eloquent men will be on the floor of the convention ready to support it with argument.

In the meantime, it is the intention to keep the McKinley agitation warm. On Saturday Captain Gowdy called to headquarters a number of the active young Republicans in whom he has confidence in this county and suggested to them that they have a big McKinley rally in this city next Friday evening. He explained that Congressman James E. Watson, of Rushville, could be secured as the orator of the occasion, as he will return from Washington to attend the congressional conat New Castle next Thursday. meeting will be got up, and thorough preparations will be made to have a large and enthusiastic gathering, and Mr. Watson can be depended upon for a rattling speech.

Candidates for Governor are very thick about the hotel lobbles these days. Charles F. Griffin, of Hammond, and Will Cumback. of Greensburg, both spent a considerable portion of last week in the city visiting friends from various parts of the State. On Saturday F. B. Posey, of Evansville, stopped over a day, and went on yesterday to New York, where he is called by legal business, nd yesterday Theodore Shockney, of Union ed in to consult with a few of his dropped in to consult with a long the railroad men. Of the erous candidates mentioned, very vigorpaigns are being made by Messrs. diffiths, Doxey, Griffin, Mount, Cumback, ackney and Johnston, While Messrs, Posey and Sayre have got around the State somewhat, they have not pushed an active canvass, and the rest of the aspirants have been satisfied to remain quietly awaiting developments. None of the present State officers are making a canvass, going on the theory that they will be renominated, according it Ward and Vokes will be seen as Lord

ACT OF 1895 IN FORCE.

Effect of Petition of Lewis Wallace, Jr., in Apportionment Case. point in the apportionment litigation that seems to have escaped general attention was brought up by a well-known attorney in a conversation with a Journal re-

porter last evening. "The 1895 law is at present in force," said he. "There is a general impression that, should the Supreme Court hang up the whole business where it now stands, we should elect under the law of 1885. This was true until Lew Wallace, jr., came in petition for a rehearing and was granted leave to file by the court. A de-cision by the Supreme Court does not be-come operative until it is certified back to the lower court and the record is made up. The recognition of Mr. Wallace's petition by the court serves to suspend the decision handed down in the Sullivan county case until this petition is either overruled or the rehearing granted. Thus, if the court sho geon-hole the whole case until after elec-on, we should elect under the law of 1895." It is not regarded as possible, however, that the court will de this, though opinions vary as to what is likely to be done. Some of the attorneys say that the leave to file was granted by the court largely as a matter of courtesy and it will probably mark "overruled" within a week or two, while others hold to the opinion that this docuent will cut a quite important figure in the tigation. These say that in view of the desince the recent decision, the court is likely to take advantage of this petition to define clearly the position of the hold-over Senators and indicate what act the next election should be held under.

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BOYCOTT ABOUT OFF

SETTLEMENT BETWEEN DICKSON & TALBOTT AND UNIONS IN SIGHT.

Musicians Somewhat Stubborn - Cen tral Labor Union, However, Will Act in the Matter To-Night.

The differences between the Indianapolis Theatrical Brotherhood and Messrs, Dickson & Talbott, managers of the Grand Opera House, the Park Theater, English's in demand now. The quality | Opera House and Pembroke Arcade, are about to be amicably adjusted, and it is almost certain that the boycott against the different theaters under their control and the Pembroke Arcade will be declared off at the meeting of the Central Labor Union to-night. It has been understood in the circles of organized labor for some time that George A. Dickson was opposed to the proposition of holding out against the boycott, and that such action was only taken in deference of the wishes of Henry M. Talbott. Mr. Talbott sent a communication to the different organizations interested for a conference. After thoroughly discussing all the points in controversy, it seemed that an agreement was likely to be effected, so far as the stage hands were concerned, when it was enquired what effect the settlement would have on the questions as affecting the Musicians' Union. Mr. Talbott was in favor of settling one question at a time and proposed that an agreement satisfactory to the Stage Hands' Union should be drawn up forthwith, and that the difficulty with the Musicians' Union should be settled later. This proposition was objected to, so it is said, and it was insisted that the houses should be unionized and the trouble entirely settled at this time. After considerable bickering, this proposition was considered by Mr. Talbott, and Henry Miller, the musical leader who has a contract for furnishing the musicians for the Grand, and English's Opera House, was called into the conference. Mr. Miller expressed himself as satisfied to have the houses unionized, and expressed a willingness to require all musicians in his employ to enter the union. Matters thus stood when overtures were made by Mr. Miller to the Musicians' Union. He found that body unwilling to allow his agree to certain subulated co to be proposed by the union. It was as serted that some of the members of his orchestras had formerly been members of the union, but that they had deserted. The union demanded that such musicians should consent to a fine of \$25 besides paying their dues from the time they deserted. Miller could not agree to this propositi he assured the union that members of his orchestras would be willing to pay back dues, but that they would not consent pay fines. Feeling that the demand made the musicians was unjust the repre sentatives of the Stage Hands' Union made

> ance committee of the Central Labor Union met with them and secured an agreement on the part of the musicians to appoint a committee to meet with stage hands' committee in the final conference with Messrs. Dickson & Talbott this morning. This committee is authorized to make any agree essary to bring about a final adjustmen Central Labor Union to-night and will ask that the Musicians' Union be instructed to make a fair settlement. Under the laws of the Central Labor Union no affiliating body has the right to refuse admission to applicants who have not become blacklisted because of having deserted its ranks while a fight was on. It is thought that if the Musicians' Union tries to balk the settlement proposed between the Stage Hands' Union and Dickson & Talbott at this time that they will be compelled to leave the central Talbott and the Stage Hands' Union is satisfactory in every respect. It is under stood that the stage hands are to receiv \$1.50 for taking a show into the theaters

every effort to secure a settlement on an

equitable basis, and yesterday, when a meeting of the Musicians' Union was held

to consider the entire question, the griev-

2714 cents an hour for getting it out, are to be paid 50 cents a performance for working night shows, and \$1 for matinees, \$3 to \$4 week more than has been paid in the past, ther concessions which have not been nounced are also to be made by & Talbott. The stage hands are ed to discuss the situation until a final adjustment is made, but they claim that the agreements about to be made are a marked victory for them. Most of the stage hands now employed in the boycotted theaters are to be taken into the union, and will retain their places. It is asserted that but for the disposition of the musicians to kick over the traces the trouble would have been settled last Frday. The stage hands expect that the Central Labor Union will help them whip the musicians into line tonight, if an agreement is not reached through the day, but it is believed that a settlement wil be effected without radical

Everything seems to indicate that the dif wenty-four hours, and that the boycott on Dickson & Talbott's theaters and the Pemoke Arcade will be declared of At the annual meeting of the Indianapolis Theatrical Brotherhood last night the owing officers were elected: President, ward Bone, of the Empire Theater; vice president, Edward Connor, property man at the Empire; secretary, C. I. Bergan; treasurer, Charles Kuken, of the Empire; ustees, E. L. Langdon, formerly of English's Opera House; Gus Gue, formerly the Grand, and J. Phillips, of the Empir of the Park; guard, William Klena, of the Grand; delegates to the Central Labor Union, C. I. Burgan and Edward Connor; isiness manager, C. I. Burgan; past president, U. S. Grim, formerly of the Grand.
Most of the officers of the brotherhood have
been at different times employed in all the
theaters of Dickson & Talbott in Indianapolis. Edward Connor and E. L. Langdon were employed at 'English's Opera House before it was leased to Dickson & Talbott.

AMUSEMENTS. Local Announcements. Probably no "team" of farce-comedy omedians ever stepped so quickly into popular favor as have Ward & Vokes in the short time they have been starring, and although their engagement at the Grand Opera House is their first one in this city. they are known to many of the "regulars" as prime favorites. They come to the Grand to-night for an engagement of three nights and a popular matinee on Wednesday, presenting what is termed "a satire in it Ward and Vokes will be seen as Lord Percy Soakup and Baron Harold DeCanter, "hoboes" who become possessed of the entials of two English lords and do not hesitate to try and benefit by their find. It is promised that the specialties introduced by the supporting company are both refined and numerous, and the performance has been credited with being like that Evans and Hoey used to put forth during the palmy days of "A Parlor

A chief point of difference in the entertainments of the Flints, hypnotists, and those of their imitators is in the finish, the nanner of so presenting experiments as to ring out all the science and fun in such a show. Their performances at English's Opera House, commencing to-night, will Willie Collier is not idle a throughout the performance of her," which will be seen at the Grand Opera House next Thursday and Friday nights. When he is not acting on the which is most of the time, he is hard at work in his dressing room making nine changes of costumes which go with as many disguises he assumes. Theresa Vaughn makes a most winsome hero, and sings better and looks prettier than ever. The advance sale for these two nights

of Rice's big company here opens this morning at the Pembroke. Ida Van Cortland opens a week's enagement at the Park this afternoon in 'A Woman's Power," which will also be played to-night. To-morrow, "Forget-meis the bill. Reilly & Woods open at the Empire this

afternoon with several new people. The Drama in London. (Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, April 12.-The new play which

has been in rehearsal at the Garrick for some time has at last been announced for mmediate production. It is a three-act drama by Henry Arthur Jones, and is called It is rumored that Nat Goodwin has leased

the Criterion Theaser for the term of Mr. Wyndham's absence.

Little Tich, who is well known in American music halls, made his debut at the Royal, Bradford, on tast Monday night, in the musical trifle, entitled "My Lord Tom Noddy." The book is written by George Dance and the music by Dr. Osmond Carr. A new play at the Court Theater has been postponed for a week, owing to the objection Madame Sarah Grand made to its title. The name chosen was that of the "Heavenly Twins," but the play had no connectle The one hundredth performance of "The Prisoner of Zenda" was given on last Tuesday evening. Mr. Alexander made a short speech from the stage, and handsome souvenirs were distributed to the audience.

"Die Karlschuler." "Die Karlschuler." a German drama that treats of the life of Schiller, was presented at the Grand Opera House last night by members of the Social Turnverein. There was a large audience present, and the drama was well presented. This is the first time anything of this kind has ever been presented in this city by amateur talent. The produc-

tion was very costly, but those connected with it were well satisfied with the result. Notes of the Stage. De Wolf Hopper will produce his new op era, "El Capitan," by Sousa and Klein, at

the Tremont Theater, Boston, to-night. Stuart Robson has purchased from Opie P. Reed the dramatic rights of that author's famous tale, "The Jacklins."

Frank McKee has engaged George Bowles to go in advance of Charles H. Hopper in "Chimmie Fadden" next season. Mr. Bowles is one of the best known and most thoroughly equipped agents connected with the amusement business.

"His Absent Boy," a new farce from the German, of the "Charley's Aunt" type, has sprung into immediate success in New York. Nat Goodwin purchased the play and then refused to produce it, missing an opportunity for a big hit in hilarious farce. He is nov sharing in the profits with A. M. Palmer Isabelle Coe has one of the best maracters in the play. It tells the story of a man of the world dependent on his wife's fortune for the pleasures of life, and who, for twenty-five years, has made her believe that he had a past in which a son figured, the offspring of an ill-fated union between himself and an

Nat C. Goodwin again met Lawrence Ki recently in the Hoffman House, New York, and their old grudge resulted in a fight. Goodwin tumbled Kip over and narrowly escaped being stabbed by a gambler friend of the swagger clubman.

It is likely that Paul Arthur will not seen in America again for some time to come He has been engaged by George Edwarder to play an important part in that minager's musicians to enter the union until they ter," which will be made known in the English provinces April 13.

George B. McLellan has closed a contract with Nat C. Goodwin to handle that gentleman's business for the next year. Mr. Mc Lellan originally engaged with Mr. Goodwin for his Australian tour, but the agreement has now been extended for all next season.

With Nordica, Brema and Klafsky for the star attractions, the May music festival this year should beat all records in attendance Composer MacDowell's piano recital will als be a great card.

THE ORDER OF EQUITY

SOME CURRENT REPORTS ABOUT IT DENIED BY ITS SECRETARY.

About \$25,000 in Endowment Policies Due and Unpaid-Realty to the Value of \$30,000.

William F. Lander, Supreme Secretary of the Order of Equity, was questioned yesterday concerning reports of an unsatisfactory state of affairs in that organization The society has its headquarters in this city. He says that the order is in fairly good condition, and that it will compare favorably with other mutual benefit assoclations, all of which have been more or less affected by the prevailing hard times. This year and next, he says, will mark the most trying periods in its history, as a large number of endowment certificates will become due. In 1898 and afterwards for three or four years, he claims, everything will b comparatively smooth sailing, as the number of certificates to mature in that period is small. The endowments which will be due and payable this year will be about equal to those of next.

Mr. Lander says that the only dissatisfaction has been from some of the members who did not thoroughly understand the constitution and by-laws of the order. The endowment policies issued provide for the payment of sick benefits. These are payable before other claims out of the income its each month is used for the payment of endowment policies. Claims on sick bene-fits must be paid within thirty days after they are filed. It has been the purpose of the officials of the Order of Equity, they say to pay all sick benefit claims within ter days, and they say it has rarely been foun necessary to stave off payment until the end of the limit for their payment allowed by the constitution. There is no stipulated time for the payment of endowment policies after they become due. This is done with surplus funds remaining on hand after th payment of sick benefits. It is claimed by the order that holders were not of the policy holders oughly familiar with the tion, and had the idea that their policies came due and payable at the end of the five-year or ten-year period, as the case might be. When they found that the order had unforward to the time when this money would be received, and had counted on it for the payment of their debts. In some of the most urgent cases partial payments have been made, the officers say, and other members have been required to wait for their money until there was sufficient on hand to pay them in full. At this time the order has outstanding about \$25,000 of endowment poli cies which are due and unpaid. No money is kept in bank, Mr. Lander says, and as fast as assessments are made against the men bers all money, with the exception of that due the reserve fund, is immediately paid to the holders of claims. The reserve fund invested in real estate, and he shows the order now owns real property worth about \$30,the liability on unpaid endowments now due. It is said that about fifteen endowments are being paid off each month. Mr. Lander did not state the exact amount of liability that would accrue this year and next on enent policies, but admitted that it would heavy. He looks forward to the following year as a time when the order will be po icularly prosperous. He says that the orde has had no litigation with members wh learned that their claims would not be pa upon the date the policies ran out, and afte learned they were not legally due that time they were disposed to accept the Mr. Lander admits that the Order Equity is in some respects similar to the defunct Order of the Iron Hall, but says that in other respects it is radically differ-The mortuary policies of the Order Equity are in a class by themselves, and

less have been issued than of the endowment policies, of which there are two dis classes, those for \$500 payable in five years and those for \$1,000 payable in ten The maximum amount of years is \$370. On the \$1,000 policies nount of assessments paid is slightly double that paid on the smaller certif cates. In the Iron Hall the maximum amount paid on seven-year \$1,000 certificates was from \$312 to \$318. The officials of the Equit claim that the accumulation on the \$370 paid by the policy holder, together with the portion of lapses that is about equals the \$500 which is ultimately paid cy holder. The endowment po provide for the payment of sick benefits, they are so worded that the amounts of benefits paid by the order shall not exceed. any great extent, what the member has pa into the treasury. Under the Iron Hall plan the member might become a charge upon the order and draw out far more than he Another feature of the Order of Equity lauded as being of great benefit to the cy holder; that is the rule which provide that members who have paid assessment for two years or more, on \$500 certificates may cease paying assessments, and receive a paid-up policy for the amount he has paid in, less sick benefits advanced. The paid-up

olicy becomes payable at the expiration

the original five-year period. The same plan is pursued on the \$1,000 policies, save that

THE MAYOR'S PLEDGE

REV. E. A. ALLEN CALLS ATTENTION TO ANTE-ELECTION PROMISES.

Mr. Taggart Doesn't Want the "Rabble" Against Him in His Gubernatorial Canvass.

At the Sixth Presbyterian Church yesterday morning the pastor, Rev. E. A. Allen, preached upon "The Development of Christian Life," from the text found in Mark iv, 28. 'First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." After pointing out a number of ways in which the Christian life can be developed, the minister gave his attention to the better development of Christian citizenship. On this subject he spoke in part as follows:

"We must be mindful that the forces of evil are much more potent in political life than the forces for good. The evil can be combined by unscrupulous politicians and be managed as a unit. The good cannot be so managed, and in their independence we find their political weakness. We need a robust partisanship, for without party action it is well nigh impossible to get unity in public measures. I presume no great law has ever been placed on our statute books without the aid of a great party, but while party action is essential to the public good we should not forget that partisanship has its limitations. There is a time when it is the highest patriotism to bolt the party caucus There is a wide field of usefulness in American politics for the independent-the mugwump-yet it would be fatal to all progress were we all to become mugwumps. We should, then, observe the great golden mein between the blind partisan on the one hand, who is ever ready to obey at the crack of the whip of his political lord, and the viru-lent, dyspeptic, cynical independent who will put himself in harmony with no or-

"No truer illustration of the weakness of our government could be shown than that which is exhibited at present by our Mayor and sheriff in their calldish efforts to hide behind each other in the enforcement of law. Their conduct deceives no one. We all understand that both these gentlemen are looking for political preferment and promotion. They are to be pitied as well as blamed. The problem before them is an old one. Briefly, it is this: They must enforce the law vigorously enough on the one hand to suit the good and wink at its viothe bad. If they must offend either party they generally consider it good politics t the cesspools and intrigues through which our officials must go in order to get their places, I am astonished that we have so

much efficiency in our government.

"When our Mayor pledged himself to enforce the law it was before his election.

He then may have meant what he said, but now things have changed. He must trim his sails for a new emergency. He knows that if he dare enforce the law he will have the rabble against him in his canvass for Governor. The sheriff likewise knows that he must obey the voice of the

rabble. "One of the sad things is that a numbe to respectability and morality are lending their aid to the infractions of the law They seem unmindful that while they are trampling the law beneath their feet they may soon call lustily to the law for pro tection. They are Samson-like, pulling the pillars from under our political fabric only to be crushed by the ruins. Mr. Brush evidently forgets that the law he is deliberately trampling under his feet to-day he may ask to protect his business place to-morrow. The street-car company is willing for a few dollars to be a party to the desecration of the Sabbath, but it is within the memory of many of our citizens when this same company cried out pitifully for the law to come to its rescue. A law breaker is the arch enemy of the Republic He forgets that in trampling upon the rights of others he fatally imperils his own rights. It is a good land which the Lord our God doth give us,' but we can maintain our heritage only by guarding with vigilance the sacredness of our laws.

"The only true remedy is to be found in more and better Christian citizens. The stream will not run higher than the fountain. We must have better citizens before we have better officers. It behooves us, then, as Christians, to be careful to plant good seed, and then by careful cultivation we shall have First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear.'

The Civic League's Letter. The ministers of the city did not respond unanimously to the request of the Civic League, that they yesterday present the dangers and duty of the hour to their congregations. There were communion services in a majority of the Protestant churches and no special sermons were preached on the questions of law enforcement. One pastor said to the Journal:

"I believe I have said enough on the base ball question to give my congregation and dea of what I believe is right in the matter. We pastors have preached to our congrega-tions till they understand the situation. I don't think I shall say anything more in the pulpit, but I propose to continue in the work to have the laws enforced."

At the Murphy Temperance League. A large audience attended the meetings of the Murphy Gospel Temperance League, at Masonic Hall, yesterday afternoon, Men who have tasted the tempter and have been saved through the efficacy of the league gave their experiences in speeches, which were enthusiastically received. Charles Reynolds presided. He said it was not necessary for him to explain what makes a good temperance meeting. He said: "There are men and women enough in this audience to open the very portals of heaven." One man who has kept the pledge for over

two years said: "I don't want whisky; don't want beer. I want to drink from the fountain of the Lord Jesus Christ. I am glad I am here to-day sober. If a man would say to me: 'You can have the whole city of Indianapolis if you will drink one glass of whisky,' I would say to him: 'I don't want the city; take it. I want Jesus, and He is all I want.' "I've drunk enough to swim an elephant but I've put on the blue ribbon and intend to wear it," said another speaker. The experiences of other men were similar. William A. Wilkins, Frank McGinnis and P J. Kelleher made stirring speeches. The meeting closed with an address by Rev. Dr.

SWEENEY AND HIS QUESTIONS.

Prof. Garvin Says His Queries Are Not Pertinent to the Discussion. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

According to Solomon there are two ways of answering a man. I have tried one with Mr. Sweeney, but he is not satisfied. I will try the other way. He thinks I should have shown wherein he misunderstood my answer to Mr. Garrison. I recognize that the whole matter ought to be explained to the readers of the Journal.

I spoke of Mr. Sweeney's being a representative of the church because he regards himself as such, and has been saying for some time that I do not represent the church. As I understand him to use the word representative, I think he is right both with regard to himself and to me. I understand him to mean by "representative" one who holds exactly the religious views of the average church member. When I was sixteen years old I was in this sense a representative of the church. I have no doubt my religious views were then exactly the same as Mr. Sweeney's to-day. But God in His goodness brought me in contact with men who helped me to broader and higher views, and I know there is still much more to learn, and I am willing to learn, therefore, I am not so representative as I once was. When I said Mr. Sweeney is a gauged, sealed and certified representative. I meant to express in a concise way that his religious views are absolutely fixed and that these views are recognized by the commonalty of know that I was using the language of the distillery, for I was never in or about distillery. Yet Mr. Sweeney may be right in saying that this expression is used in distilleries. I can see how it might be as applicable to a liquor barrel as it is to Mr. member must have paid dues for three Sweeney's theology. years. Or, if the member does not want a paid-up policy, upon the surrender of the original policy, it has a cash surrender value of 50 per cent. of the amount of assessments Now as to my answer to Mr. Garrison Mr. Garrison is editor of the Christian Evangelist, perhaps the largest and most influential paper of the church. In this

Disciples regard baptism?" I hoped that several of the leading men in the church would answer, but they did not. The editor undertook to answer, but his answer was not satisfactory to me, and so I pressed the question again and again. The editor, with

this, and turned upon me with the questions:
1. Does Professor Garvin believe that baptism (immersion in water) is a divine reulrement now in force? 2. If so, does he believe that all who fail to render obedience to this command in the manner in which it was originally obeyed although they have rendered obedience ac-cording to their best understanding of its meaning, are under the condemnation of God, and to be denied the character of

Christians? I answered: The New Testament does not o salvation. My reason for answering thus, think, will be made apparent by what is hereafter to be said. It may seem strange to many that I should ask how the Disciples regard baptism. Does not every one know how the Disciples regard baptism? Perhaps not. Some hold immersion in water o be necessary to salvation. A few others hold that it is not necessary to salvation, and are, therefore, willing to receive unin mersed persons into fellowship. In saying that it is not necessary, they do not mean that it may not be helpful, nor do they wish to disturb anyone in the practice of it. One would think there could be no middle ground between these two opposing views on which a church could stand; and yet this imaginary middle ground seems to the real position of the church. No doubt many have the indistict idea that while mmersion in water is not exactly absolutely necessary to salvation, yet it is very nearly so; so that the immersed can walk into heaven, heads erect, but the unimmersed will get in, if at all, with great difficulty and only by a special exercise of God's grace. The following letter, written to me by one of the better educated and highly esteemed preachers in our church, gives a clear statement of the attitude of many

preachers with reference to my question: "Dear Professor Garvin-I did not and do not now think your question a wise one. But as you are in the war you must fight your way through. I felt, too, that you had not represented Campbell's mature views. I, of course, could not be sure of this. Your letters otherwise seem to me to be in good spirit, but Brother Garrison seems a little peevish this week. Your question is not hard to answer, yet I see reasons for not wanting to do so. Virtually, we do answer it every day. We are like the man who had two speeches-one for the North and one for the South. We have one for union meetings and state occasions, and one for protracted meetings. Now, you want a hard one to give. You will get no answer that is not evasive. It would require a brave man. It might not be wise to answer it. There are thoughts which it is as well to keep to ourselves. I should not like to tell an audience of the average kind what I think about death and the soul afterward. doubt if I could get them to see it as do. I fear some would put off their prepara-tions until the next world. For the same reason I do not tell all I think about a answer your question."
This letter tells the whole story as plain-

ly as it can be told. The Disciples have two

answers with regard to baptism. This arrangement is well adapted to proselyting, especially from churches practicing sprink-ling, and proselyting is the chief work of the disciples. Such practice ought to be condemned by every honest man. I asked my question in order to get the Disciples to define their position or positions with regard to baptism. I want the preacher who holds that immersion in water necessary to salvation to say so, to tell all the unimmersed that they are without God and without hope in the world. Of course we should expect such a man to proselyte to be as diligent in saving Presbyterians as in saving the heathen. But if a man believes that the unimmersed are accepted of God just as the immersed are, he should not, for party reasons, try to disturb the minds of his religious neighbors. I greatly desire the union of Christians, but I think it wrong for any church to prey upon another. Let each man remain in his church, If he can, and labor to bring it up to the divine conception. As we all approach the divine conception we shall come nearer to each other. There must be room for growth and development both in the individual and in the denomination. The church must have an educated, consecrated ministry and the teaching of this ministry in each age must be the creed of the church. What Has the Holy Spirit forsaken the church? Is he not with the godly men who are speaking to-day as he was with the godly men who spake a century ago? Why men who spake a century ago? Why should the present be fettered by the past! If a preacher cannot or will not study his Bible under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, but prefers to get his ideas ready-made, why would it not be meritorious for him to adopt the religious views of his wife as those of his grandmother? As I asked my question with the purpose of determining the present position of the church on baptism, so I gave my answer with the same purpose. My answer was not at all agreeable to my brethren. Here is a noteworthy fact. I am to be excom-municated because I hold that the New restament does not teach that immersio in water is necessary to salvation, yet Mr Garrison will not affirm that the New Testament teaches that immersion in water

s necessary to salvation. I think Mr Sweeney will not affirm it either. Why this? Because, to take a definite stand on either side of the question would injure proselyting. If one can play fast and loose very broad and liberal, and then, when the opportunity presents itself, the minds of the unimmersed can be disturbed and the result will be a gain in numbers to the Disciples. Along with this goes the oft-repeated statement that the Disciples have no creed, but take the Bible alone. Other inations are called creed-bound sects. It is a grand thing to put the Bible into the hands of men and to urge them to de-velop their lives according to its teaching, to lead men to recognize no authority except that of Jesus. The ministry may and must teach, but dare not judge. Alongside of the boast that the Disciples have no creed, but take the Bible alone, let us place one of the latest utterances of the Christian evangelist: "The consensus of judgment of the religious body urging any reformation is the test to which preachers identified with such movement are sub jected." Outside of the sign: No creed take the Bible alone; right of individual in terpretation. Inside you are told you must submit to the consensus of judgment of the body. This, too, notwithstanding the

fact that the majority of the preachers of the Disciples are and have been illiterate It will now be clear to every one that Mr Sweeney's questions have nothing to d ious to take part in this discussion, let him begin at the proper place and state plainly, as I have done, whether he regards immersion in water as necessary to salvation or not. Then let him show why a man thinks that salvation does not depend upon immersion in water cannot be tolerated in a church that has no creed. I have not re fused to be immersed or to immerse any one. It was not my intention to distur any one in his religious practices. I wish the church to be honest in its answers with regard to baptism and to creed as in everything else. This, so far as I know, is H. C. GARVIN. Irvington, Ind., April 11.

COMPROMISED FOR A CHEW.

H. Lyon Then Quit Telling Hir Troubles to the Police.

There was trouble in the home of L. H. Lyon, at No. 72 Benton street, early last evening. Mr. Lyon returned home with his mind ill at ease, because, as a policeman would say, he had not been able to obtain a drink any place in the city. When arrested, however, Mr. Lyon's deportment and breath were strong circumstantial evidence that somewhere and somehow liquor had been obtained. But not to digress from the text, Mr. Lyon was vexed when he came home. Now, Mrs. Lyon is a woman of much spirit and she knows how to manage a man. First she sent word to police head-quarters that her husband was dangerously riled and then she prepared to entertain him until the police could arrive. When the officers appeared they found that Mr. Lyon had been entertained. He was going through and about the house threatening to kill everybody and anybody. The blood flowed freely from a gash in his forehead. He said his wife had thrown a flatiron at him-she said he had attacked her and she had defended herself. Mr. Lyon was stunned by the blow and Mrs. Lyon was thereby giver time in which to escape from the fury of a usband. He was taken to police hea ters and slated for drunkenness and assault and battery on his wife. When Mr. Lyon, who, by the way, is a spleased and said, very sarcastically: This is a great city: nit. He continued to explain that it seemed

strange that a man should be arrested for being hit with a flatiron. Stretching him-self to his full height, Mr. Lyon cast forth "I demand that my wife be arrested. I am as good a man for my weight as any fellow

The four officers present did not qua The result was not just as anticipated Lyon softened his tone and continued; Ir. Garrison is editor of the Christian "Say, gentlemen, I will compromise ever, thing for a chew of tobacco. Give me chew and we will postpone the other que aper I asked the question: "How do the

AT THE ROAD HOUSES

NOTORIOUS BRIGHTON BEACH DID many others, was displeased with me for RUSHING BEER BUSINESS.

> Two Policemen There, Too-Crowds at Kissel's, Jack Christian's and Other Places,

At Brighton Beach, which is now within the city limits, the scene yesterday was one to suit the most ardent supporter of the "open town" idea. A crowd of about four hundred men and boys was assembled to see a game of ball between two local amateur teams. The management of the road house at that place is very kind and philanthropic in providing seats - that will hold nearly one thousand people, just to give the dear people a chance to see a game of ball on Sunday, and it is all free. There is good ball field and the seats are as good as the bleachers at the ball park. All this has cost considerable money. The whole secret of the affair lies in the crowd that was constantly pouring in and out of the

At 4 o'clock two patrolmen were standing on the canal tow path, about fifty yards from the road house, surveying the scene in the ball grounds. A little later they walked over to the road house and entered by the front door. There was a man standing on the front porch, who was kind enough to give a little signal white unlocking the door to admit the policemen. They went into the front barroom, but found nothing suspicious. After being inside for two or three minutes, they went out again.

Just as these two policemen entered the front door a Journal reporter started to enter the back door. A man was stationed there and he had received the signal from the man at the front door. "You can't go in there now," he said.

"The police are in there." In a few moments the signal came again and then the reporter, with several others who had gathered at the back door in the who had gathered at the back door in the meantime, were told that all was clear and walked into the building. They passed through one room and into another, which was immediately in the rear of the main barroom where the policemen had been but a moment before. All ordered beer and it was served without question.

The reporter left the building by the back door and passed around the building to the

front. The two policemen were standing on the front porch in friendly conversation here were fully a dozen men in the middle room drinking beer. While the policement were standing on the tow path they could not have failed to see the stream of humanthat was constantly passing in and out of the back door of the road nouse. They could not have failed to notice that the blinds to the main seloon were not lowered in accordance with the provisions of the Nicholson law. When inside they could have seen that the passageway from room to room was not in accordance with the provisions of the Nicholson law and they also most certainly noticed that the men were in the saloon contrary to the provisions of the same law. A year ago such places were closed at illegal hours by the use of men in citizens' clothing. At other road houses the same scene ninus the ball game to draw a crowd, was n progress. At David Fair's place, just west

the fair grounds, there was a crowd all the afternoon and evening. There was not the provision made there that was seen at Brighton Beach to give the place an air of quietude in front. The sales were made in the main barroom in the front of the uilding, and the curtains were up so as to hide all view from the outside. There was not a policeman in sight. The entrance was through the back door. A negro man was there to receive all comers and see that hey did not fail to find the entrance. Many buggies containing men and women were driven into the inclosure in the rear of the place, where they were cared for by the col-ored man, while the occupants were shown where to go, if they did not know already. This was also a resort for wheelmen out for an afternoon's spin. At one time there were more than forty wheels and a dozen uggles in the lot. The riders and occupants of the vehicles were passing their money over the bar for beer. At Jack Christian's place, on the Allison-

ville pike, east of the fair grounds, the scene was the same. The thirsty found all hey wanted to quench their thirst, There was not the least effort to single out any particular persons at any of the laces. It was unnecessary to know the ropes," as the patrons of some of the downtown saloons must on Sundays. Any one was admitted. Passwords or signals were not used. It was a gala day for the road houses. Being the first really fine Sunday since cold weather the crowds at the different places were larger than usual, and a rushing busiless was done all day and until late last

AIRS FROM A METHODIST HYMNAL. Band Concert at the Ball Park With-

out a Single Auditor. At Kissel's park, otherwise known as the Fair Grounds Baseball Park, a band played airs from the Methodist Hymnal, with an occasional selection from some popular opera, all of yesterday afternoon, while the warm spring breezes crept in and out among the empty chairs in the grand stand and

the vacant seats of the bleachers. Except the band and the man at the gate to collect 50 cents admission not a person passed through the gate. For more than two hours the band played on, but the only hearers were the gatekeeper and the idlers at Fair's road house adjoining the park, Many people who passed along the road, on hearing the music, thought there might be a ball game inside, but were disappointed when they went to the gate and looked at the condition of the grounds. There was no preparation for a game. The grass has grown cated, making the ground so rough as to bring gray hairs into the head of any man who would play shortstop and attempt to find a grounder. It was a lonesome place. and at 5 o'clock the band men got tired of playing to empty seats, picked up their traps and went home.

SALOONS ALL DID BUSINESS.

Two Laboring Men Were Arrested for Violating Bicycle Ordinance. Not a saloon keeper was arrested yester-

day or last night for a violation of the Sunday saloon law. Two laboring men were taken in for riding bicycles without the city license. The police are alive to the enforcement of the bicycle laws. Absolutely nothing is being done concerning the saloons Yesterday being a pretty day and the parks not yet being open, there were many people on the streets. Consequently it was a good day for the saloons. The law has not been so flagrantly violated in the last two years as it was yesterday, for everything was

The levee was alive with people. The two saloons on the upper end did a good busi-ness, of which the police on the beat could not help but know. The saloons themselves were open to inspectiton, but little rooms in the rear, accessible through neighboring restaurants, were ready for the reception of

Below Washington street the saloons vio-lated the law. Every place, with two pos-sible exceptions, was doing business. It was the same about the depot. The saloons further away from the center had no complaint to offer of the treatment by the police. The out district places were selling. The large number of intoxicated men seen on the streets was strong evidence that the saloens were open, although the police indignantly deny that such a condition ex-

STRUCK HER WITH A BOTTLE.

Robert Thornton Severed the Temporal Artery of Lou Craig.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening Robert Thornton went to the house at 34 Roanoke street and struck Lou Craig on the head with a bottle, severing the temporal artery. Dr. Howard was called, and said the wound was somewhat serious, but would scarcely prove fatal. Thornton and the Craig woman were boarding at the house as husband and wife, and when he went to their room last evening and found her absent he became very much enraged. In a few moments she returned, and shortly afterwards the other occupants of the house heard screams, and when they en-tered the room found her head covered with blood. Thornton left the house immeliately and had not been arrested late last oth are colored.

All Tiles set by experts. Jno. M. Lilly.

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giving complete list and description of all articles and
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HE GRABBED THE HAT

A CHURCH TRUSTEE SWOOPS DOWN ON SABBATH COLLECTION.

Had Advanced Money, He Claimed-Ludierous Affaic at Eddy-Street Colored Church.

A telephone message received at police headquarters last night announced that a man was in custody at a colored church on Eddy street, he having been caught robbing the church. Patrohoan Shafer was sent hurriedly to the scene, but even his judicial mind could not settle the case. He advised that the man and all those who had a grievance accompany him to police headquarters, so Shafer, followed by the congregation, marched -to headquarters. Captain Quigley was in command, and he listened to the case, The man whose arrest was demanded claimed to be a trustee of the church. He stated that he and another trustee had advanced \$5 each to keep the congregation from being thrown from the building for non-payment of rent. The balance was to be paid to-day, so a "rally" was held at the little chapel yesterday to raise the necessary money. Three collections were After the hat passed last night the trustee arrest was demanded began to where his money was to come from. He won-dered a bit and then made a grab for the hat, filling his pockets with the change. This action on the part of the trustee caused a hitch in the services. The meeting broke ap, number obtaining a secure and firm grass of the trustee. The congregation had some little doubts about him having advanced \$5. After a council it was decided that a police-

After Captain Quigley had heard the whole story he gave the advice that the congregation should shun all publicity. He advised that the trustee be allowed to go. "Investigate this case," he said, you find the trustee has not acted fair begin legal proceedings. Find out if he paid so on the rent, and if he did instruct the treasurer to refund the money to him. Let tees have paid on the rent you do not want to let them lose the amount. The best thing to do, as I see it, is for you to settle this matter between yourselves without having one of your own arrested."
All members of the congregation agreed to this proposition, it being understood that the trustee was to have his \$5 if it was found that he had advanced it. The congregation

CITY NEWS NOTES.

eft police headquarters in the kindliest of

A small blaze last night caused slight damage at the feed store, 282 South Illinois The Clio Club has elected Mr. D. A. Marmon president, Mrs. Delitha Harvey vice

A literary and musical entertainment will be given at the Englewood Christian Church, 40 North Rural street, next Wednesda; evening, April 15. Miss Euterpe and C. W onger are to take part in the entertain-

president and Mrs. James W. Risk secre-

Gilbert Young, a colored man, was arrest-ed yesterday by patrolman Caplinger, on the charge of violating the bicycle ordinance. The prisoner was riding a wheel without bell and had no license. Young lives at 4

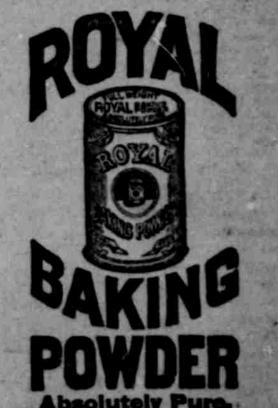
Clinton street. PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

AT A NORTH CAROLINA RESORT. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HOT SPRINGS, N. C., April 12.-Hon. John C. New and Mrs. New, Mrs. Fred Fannley, Miss Bertha Fahnley, Mrs. Henry Wetzel, Mrs. Henry Schnull, Mrs. Bernard Vonnegut, Mrs. J. George Mueller and Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Rush are visitors from Indianapolis at the Mountain Park Hotel, everyone is living out of doors here. April May and June are the most beautiful months to spend among the mountains of western

North Carolina.

In the Days to Come. "Of course you will want a stable in connection with your country place," said the

"Certainly," replied the man of wealth "About how large a one?" "Oh, it ought to have accommodations fo about twenty bicycles."



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